

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan

Proposed Plan

Background Report 02

Projection of Population and Households to 2025

June 2011

A large, bold, white number '02' is centered on a solid red rectangular background. The number is composed of a '0' and a '2' in a clean, sans-serif font.

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Foreword

Projections of Population and Households are part of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA). The final HNDA will be published with the publication of the GCVSDPA Proposed Plan. This background report represents an adjusted version of the Projections of Population and Households description, which is part of the HNDA publication.

Projections of Population and Households – Description of Assumptions and Results

1. Context and Introduction.

The projections described in this report were undertaken in 2009. The projections had to be completed by November 2009, to feed into an affordability assessment to be carried out by consultants. The affordability assessment has taken a considerable time and, as a result of this, the projections are being reported on significantly later than when they were prepared. The 2008-base **sub-national** population and household projections from the National Records of Scotland (NRS) were not available in 2009. Therefore GCVSDPA was faced with the choice of either to use the NRS 2006-base projections, or to prepare its' own set of projections, using the latest information. The latter option was chosen, making use of available data sources at the time. Since 2009, NRS have published 2008-base projections for Council areas and for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley (GCV) SDP area. Also, more data, e.g. time series data on migration estimates by component, have been made available on the NRS website. It appears that there have been revisions to some of the estimates, published before by NRS.

The household estimates used in these projections are the GCVSDPA estimates. Detail on these estimates, and how they have been prepared, is given in Appendix TA06, section 3, of the HNDA report. The main reason for not using the NRS estimates, is, that the latter are not broken down by tenure. The split by tenure is an essential requirement for the household estimates and projections.

The Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) projections are to be used for both the Strategic Development Plan (SDP), and for the Local Housing Strategies (LHS's) in the GCV area. As the SDP area does not include the Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park area, it would be appropriate to use projections that exclude the National Park area. The NRS have prepared projections for the GCV SDP area on that basis. However, the HNDA projections are also to be used for the LHS of West Dunbartonshire, which includes a part of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park area. To address this issue, the HNDA projections described in this report are for the 8 Council areas, including part of the National Park area, but the Tables, included in the main text of this report (see Tables 1 to 3, 4 and 5), give a comparison with the NRS 2008-base projection results for the SDP area.

This report reviews recent migration trends for the GCV area, describes the migration assumptions used in the HNDA projections, and reports on the population and household projection results. The migration assumptions take into account (1) the latest view from the NRS on the demographic prospects for **Scotland**, as reflected in the population projections **for Scotland** (2008-base) published on 21st October 2009, and (2) an assessment of the economic prospects for the GCV area from Oxford Economics in their report "The strategic and economic implications of the recession for Scotland" of May 2009.

The NRS sub-national population and household projections (2008-base), which have been published on 3 February 2010 and 20 May 2010 respectively, and the more detailed assessment by Oxford Economics (report Economic outlook and scenarios for the Glasgow and Clyde valley region, April 2010) have **not** been incorporated in the present HNDA projections.

Two migration scenarios have been defined:

- The **lower migration scenario**, or scenario A, which is an update of the migration assumptions incorporated in the 2006-base principal projections of the NRS;
- The **planning scenario**, or scenario C, which is an update of the migration assumptions incorporated in the 2004-base projections for the GCV 2006 Structure Plan Alteration (2006 Plan).

Where a comparison is made with the 2006 Plan projections, the 2008 figure from the Plan represents a projected figure (from the 2004-base projection), and is not an estimate. Details on this projection are given in Technical Report TR1/06, of the 2006 Structure Plan Alteration.

Tables A1 to A12 can be found in the Appendix of this report. There can be small differences in the figures from the various Tables due to rounding.

Section 2 comments on the new NRS **fertility and mortality assumptions**, as compared with the assumptions in the 2006-base projections.

Section 3 and Tables A1 to A5 in the Appendix describe how the **migration assumptions** have been derived, based on recent migration data, and taking into account the latest projection assumptions **for Scotland** from the NRS. The migration assumptions for the two HNDA scenarios (lower migration and planning) are compared with the migration assumptions used for the 2006 Plan projections (see Appendix, Table A6).

Section 4 gives the key results of the **population projections** for the above two scenarios. For comparison purposes, the results are also given of the NRS 2008-base projections for the GCV SDP area. The Appendix gives further detail on the projection results in Tables A7 to A9, which include a comparison with the 2004-base projections from the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Structure Plan Alteration 2006 (2006 Plan). The latter projection is only for the period to 2018, which limits its comparability with the current HNDA projections.

Section 5 gives the key results of the **household projections** for the above two scenarios. With regard to household formation assumptions, the NRS approach has been applied to the population projection results of the lower migration scenario. NRS have based their projected headship rates on household formation trends in the period 1991 to 2001 (the two Census years). There is some evidence that there has been a change in the rate of household formation since 2001, especially for Glasgow City (see Appendix Table A10). For the planning scenario, the projected headship rates have been calibrated so that they reflect household formation trends in the period 1991 to 2008. More detailed household projection results are given in Tables A11 and A12.

2. Fertility and Mortality Rates.

For the HNDA projections the new fertility and mortality rate assumptions from the 2008-base NRS projections have been used. NRS has increased the assumed long-term average completed family size from 1.65 in the 2006-base projection to 1.70 in the 2008-base projection. This has resulted in a higher projected number of births. The mortality rates from the latest NRS projections are only slightly below those of the 2006-base projections.

3. Migration Assumptions HNDA Projections.

3.1 Review of Recent Migration.

Table A1 and Chart 1 show the clear improvement in the migration position for the GCV area in the recent period, 1981 – 2008. The trend shown in Chart 1 implies an annual improvement in net migration of 821, with positive net migration values in 2000/01 and from 2002 onwards.

Table A1 also contains data for Argyll and Bute, so that migration data can be analysed for the combination of the three (former) Health Board areas Argyll and Clyde, Greater Glasgow and Lanarkshire. The data for Argyll and Bute show no clear rate of change, with net migration at, on average, around +200 per year.

NRS has published, for Health Board areas, Tables with a breakdown of migration by component for the same period, 1981 – 2008. In Table A2.1 the net migration for the combination of three (former) Health Board areas is split by “net migration within UK” and “net international migration”. The latter is estimated by subtraction of “net migration within UK” from “total migration”. This estimate includes some overall migration adjustments, which are not necessarily international migration.

Table A2.2 gives the trend coefficients, or rate of annual change in migration, for each of the components and for the two base periods 1981-2008 and 1991-2008. The total annual improvement of 818, estimated for base period 1981-2008, is made up of an annual improvement of 488 for "migration within UK" and 330 for "international migration". Data for the more recent period 1991-2008 suggests that there has been a slowdown in the rate of improvement for "migration within UK" (to 279 per year). Care has to be taken with the interpretation of the increase in the rate of improvement for international migration (to 631 per year), as this has been affected by the Asylum seeker contract for Glasgow City and the recent surge in migrants from EU Accession Countries. It is clear that the shorter the base period, the larger the impact of these factors on the trend coefficients. Chart 2 shows the trend values of "migration within UK" for both the 1981-2008 and the 1991-2008 base periods.

3.2 NRS 2006-base projections.

As stated in the Introduction, the lower migration scenario is an update of the migration assumptions incorporated in the 2006-base NRS principal projections.

In response to recent high in-migration into Scotland, NRS assumed a higher net inflow than in the 2004-base projection. NRS also assumed that future migration levels would be below current levels, as recent sizable inflows from EU Accession countries were unlikely to be sustained in the longer term. The move towards a lower net migration level was assumed to be gradual. Therefore the NRS projection included higher, but gradually reducing, net inflows in the first six years of the projection, i.e. till 2012. Beyond 2012, NRS assumed a constant level of migration.

Generally net migration assumptions by Council area in the NRS projections were based on net migration levels in the previous five years, i.e. 2001-06. For Glasgow City the migration assumption was based on recent net migration excluding asylum seekers, but with an asylum seeker adjustment of +600 per year in the long term migration figure for Glasgow City.

To reflect the uncertainty over future levels of net inflows, NRS included a high migration variant projection, which assumed a smaller reduction in the long term migration position, as compared with recent migration levels. The planning scenario uses the NRS high migration variant assumptions as a base for the initial years.

3.3 Net Migration for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area as a whole.

The first step in the preparation of the migration assumptions was to assess the likely level of net migration for the GCV area as a whole. Table A3.1 in the Appendix contains the average net migration for Scotland (excluding asylum seekers), split by (1) Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area (GCV area) and (2) Rest of Scotland (R of S), for the two five-year periods 2001-06 and 2003-08.

NRS had published the net migration assumption by area (GCV area and Rest of Scotland) for the 2006-base projection. At the time when the HNDA migration assumptions were prepared, the NRS 2008-base projection was available at a Scotland level only. Therefore the split by area has been estimated in Table A3.2 (see Appendix) using the split in the 2006-base projection, resulting in an annual net migration assumption of -1,050 for the **lower migration scenario** (rounded value of -1,056 in Table). The **planning scenario** reflects the NRS high migration variant assumptions for the initial years, which give a net annual migration of +1,050 (rounded value of 1,044 in Table).

Technical Detail. For the 2006-base projection, the downward adjustment (see row “difference” in Table A3.2) in the migration assumption was -3,865 as compared with the annual migration in the previous 5 years (2001-06). Almost a quarter of this adjustment (-905) was allocated to the GCV area. For the 2008-base projection, the downward adjustment in the migration assumption is -9,553 as compared with the migration in the previous 5 years (2003-08). Allocation of the same proportion gives an adjustment of -2,237 for the GCV area, which results in a long term migration of approximately -1,050. The latter value includes an asylum seekers adjustment of 600 to Glasgow’s net migration position (which has also been applied by NRS in the 2006-base projections). Migration levels for the high migration variant are 8,500 above migration levels for the principal projection in both the 2006-base and the 2008-base projection of the NRS. Therefore the difference in migration for the GCV area in the 2006-base projection ($2,100 = 150 - (-1,950)$) has also been applied in the 2008-base projection. This gives an annual migration of 1,050 ($= -1,050 + 2,100$).

The move towards a lower net migration level was assumed to be gradual. Therefore the NRS projection included higher, but gradually reducing, net inflows in the first six years of the projection, i.e. till 2012 for the 2006-base and till 2014 for the 2008-base projection. Beyond 2012 or 2014, NRS assumed a constant level of net-migration.

As stated in the Introduction, the planning scenario is an update of the migration assumptions incorporated in the 2004-base projections for the Glasgow and Clyde Valley 2006 Structure Plan Alteration (2006 Plan). As has been mentioned already, the migration assumption for the planning scenario takes a base migration position that reflects the NRS high migration variant assumption, and assumes a continuation of the improvement in migration position seen in recent decades. However, the assessment done by Oxford Economics suggests that this improvement in migration is likely to be delayed, possibly by ten years. Also, it has been assumed that the rate of increase will be lower than in the past when the net migration resumes its rise in 2018/19. The projected rate of improvement is 279 per year, which is the trend coefficient for “within UK migration” estimated from the 1991-2008 period. The lower rate of improvement reflects the area’s positive net migration position since 2002 and the prospect that recent high migration levels for international migration are unlikely to continue in the longer term.

3.4 Net Migration by Council area.

The second step in the preparation of the migration assumptions was to derive net migration assumptions by Council area (see Appendix Table A4). Fundamentally, under the lower migration scenario, the projected net migration for each Council area is based on the average net migration over the previous ten years (1998-2008), with the difference in GCV migration ($549 = -1,050 + 1,599$) allocated to Council areas based on population levels at 2008.

For Glasgow City the migration assumption has been based on net migration excluding asylum seekers in 1998-2008, but with an asylum seeker adjustment of +600 per year in the long term migration figure for Glasgow City ($-931 = -1,531 + 600$).

As stated above, the migration assumption for the planning scenario reflects, for the initial years, the updated net migration position of the NRS high migration variant. At a Council level, the net migration assumed is calculated by taking the difference between the longer term migration assumptions for the high migration variant and for the principal projection (from the NRS 2006-base projection) and adding this to the migration assumptions for the lower migration variant. From 2018/19 onwards, a continuation of the improvement in migration position at a rate of 279 per year has been assumed, which has been allocated to Council areas based on their population share (see Appendix Table A5).

3.5 Migration adjustments for initial years 2008-12.

The NRS has assumed, in its’ 2006-base projections, that there will be higher net inflows in the short term, i.e. in the years up to 2012. These short term adjustments, which the NRS has applied to their long term migration assumption, have also been applied to the migration

assumptions for the lower migration scenario. This gives the proposed net migration by Council area, after adjustment for initial years (see Appendix Table A5).

3.6 Comparison with Migration Assumptions 2006 Plan.

A comparison of the migration assumptions for the lower migration and planning scenarios with the migration assumptions used in the 2006 Plan for the ten-year period 2008-2018, is given in Appendix Table A6. This shows that, **for the GCV area**, the annual average migration for the lower migration scenario is over 2,000 below the migration average for the 2006 Plan. The annual average migration for the planning scenario is more than 500 below the migration average for the 2006 Plan.

4. Population Projection Results.

The Tables included in sections 4 and 5 give a comparison of projection results for the SDP area, i.e. excluding the National Park area. The adjustment applied to the HNDA results is the difference between the NRS 2008-base projections for the 8 GCV Council areas taken together, and the NRS 2008-base projections for the GCV SDP area.

As stated before, the comparisons are given with the latest NRS projections (2008-base), which were not available when the HNDA projections were prepared.

In terms of population change, Table 1 shows that, broadly, the results for the HNDA lower migration scenario compare with the NRS principal projection and the results for the HNDA planning scenario compare with the NRS high migration variant. The range of outcomes from HNDA scenarios (23,000 to 67,000 more population) is somewhat above the range of outcomes from NRS principal and high migration variant projections (18,000 to 53,000 more population).

Table 1. - Population Change

	population 2008	population 2025	change 2008-2025	annual 2008-2016	annual 2016-2020	annual 2020-2025
Projection 8 GCV Council areas						
lower migration (A)	1,755,310	1,778,181	22,871	1,798	1,397	581
planning scenario (C)	1,755,310	1,822,048	66,738	3,347	4,108	4,706
Projection part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park						
NRS - Principal	2,360	2,066	-294	-18	-16	-18
Projection SDP area						
lower migration (A)	1,752,950	1,776,115	23,165	1,816	1,413	599
planning scenario (C)	1,752,950	1,819,982	67,032	3,365	4,124	4,724
NRS - Low Migration	1,752,950	1,717,900	-35,050	-1,100	-2,205	-3,486
NRS - Principal	1,752,950	1,770,630	17,680	1,856	905	-158
NRS - High Migration	1,752,950	1,805,710	52,760	3,574	3,203	2,272

More detailed projection results are given in the Appendix, Tables A7 to A9.

Natural change is responsible for a sizeable population increase in all projections shown in Table 2. These figures are higher than the projected natural change in the 2006-Plan projections (see Appendix Table A8.3). The latter projection (2004-base) did not incorporate the positive changes in fertility rates and in mortality improvement rates from the 2006-base and 2008-base NRS projections.

Table 2. - Annual Population Change by Component

	due to natural change			due to net migration		
	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025
Projection 8 GCV Council areas						
lower migration (A)	2,178	2,451	1,629	-380	-1,054	-1,048
planning scenario (C)	2,299	2,846	2,258	1,048	1,262	2,448
Projection part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park						
NRS - Principal	-13	-10	-12	-5	-6	-6
Projection SDP area						
lower migration (A)	2,191	2,461	1,641	-375	-1,048	-1,042
planning scenario (C)	2,312	2,856	2,270	1,053	1,268	2,454
NRS - Low Migration	1,854	1,485	204	-2,954	-3,690	-3,690
NRS - Principal	2,133	2,199	1,136	-277	-1,294	-1,294
NRS - High Migration	2,266	2,603	1,672	1,308	600	600

Table 3 shows that population ageing will result in large increases for the population age 60+ and in likely reductions for the population age 16 to 59.

Table 3. - Annual Population Change by Age

	age 16-59			age 60+		
	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025
Projection 8 GCV Council areas						
lower migration (A)	-2,231	-7,352	-7,394	4,479	7,855	9,135
planning scenario (C)	-1,009	-5,447	-4,579	4,553	8,018	9,414
Projection part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park						
NRS - Principal	-20	-37	-24	7	13	6
Projection SDP area						
lower migration (A)	-2,211	-7,315	-7,370	4,472	7,842	9,129
planning scenario (C)	-989	-5,410	-4,555	4,546	8,005	9,408
NRS - Low Migration	-4,269	-9,613	-9,712	4,209	7,553	8,776
NRS - Principal	-2,054	-7,610	-7,710	4,346	7,735	9,028
NRS - High Migration	-723	-6,033	-6,100	4,428	7,863	9,180

5. Household Projection Results.

5.1 NRS household formation assumptions and recent household change.

For their household projections, NRS uses projected headship rates based on household formation between 1991 and 2001, the two Census years. To adjust for differences from this projected trend, NRS constrain their headship rates based projections to the household estimates at the projection base year, by applying a calibration factor.

A comparison of the actual stock-based estimates of households for 2001 and 2008 with the change that would have occurred if the projected headship rates for 2008 (before calibration) had proved to be accurate, shows that the estimated change, at 34,312 for the GCV area, was 3,178 lower than the projected change, at 37,490 (see Table 4 below). This shortfall was entirely due to a lower than projected household growth for Glasgow City: an estimated change of 8,771, compared with a projected change of 18,198. For the other 7 Council areas the estimated change has been higher than the projected change.

Table 4 - Households - Comparison of estimated and projected change 2001-2008

	proj change 2001-2008 based on headship rates	stock-based estimated change 2001-2008	estim change minus proj change 2001-2008
East Dunbartonshire	316	812	496
East Renfrewshire	593	752	159
Glasgow City	18,198	8,771	-9,427
Inverclyde	78	95	17
North Lanarkshire	7,840	9,399	1,559
Renfrewshire	1,390	2,230	840
South Lanarkshire	8,461	11,110	2,649
West Dunbartonshire	615	1,143	528
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	37,490	34,312	-3,178

An examination of household changes over the same period 2001-2008, using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS), indicates a virtually constant average household size (at 2.09) for Glasgow City over that period, compared with a projected reduction in the average household size from 2.05 in 2001 to 1.94 in 2008, based on NRS projected headship rates. For the Rest of the GCV area, SHS data indicates a reduction in average household size (from 2.40 in 2001 to 2.29 in 2008), which corresponds more closely to the projected reduction (from 2.35 in 2001 to 2.26 in 2008). The above raises questions about the validity of using the NRS projected headship rates, based on 1991-2001 data, for the HNDA household projections. A more sophisticated method of calibration, than the one used by NRS, may be required to address this. However, it is uncertain whether the changes found in 2001-2008 reflect a permanent change in household formation trends or a temporary difference due to e.g. higher house prices in 2001-2008.

5.2 Adjustment to household formation assumptions for planning scenario.

Given that the purpose of the lower migration scenario is to anticipate the NRS 2008-base projections, it has been decided to apply the NRS household projection methodology to this option without any adjustment. Implicitly it has been assumed that, following the recent (2001-2008) changes, household formation will get back on track with the trends seen in the 1990s.

For the planning scenario, a different approach has been chosen to address the above issues. Future household formation trends have been based on household formation in the **1991-2008** period, rather than **1991-2001**, as currently used for NRS projected headship rates. This did not involve a recalculation of all of NRS headship rates. Instead, a series of calibration factors have been applied to the initial projections of **total** households based on these headship rates.

The advantage of applying the above adjustments to the household formation assumptions of the planning scenario, is, that use is made of the most up-to-date information in a consistent way for all Council areas. By taking 1991-2008 as a base period there is less room for criticism that a particular set of circumstances, i.e. household formation under higher house prices in 2001-2008, is projected into the future.

For this projection the projected households **by type** from the NRS headship rates have been calibrated to the projected total number of households. ***In view of the changes in household formation that have taken place in 2001-2008, these projections by household type have to be used with caution and interpreted in the light of the differences as presented in Table A10 (see Appendix).***

5.3 Household Projection Results.

In terms of household change, Table 5 shows that the range of outcomes from the HNDA lower migration and planning scenarios (96,000 to 114,000 more households) is somewhat

above the range of outcomes from the NRS principal and high migration variant projections (88,000 to 104,000 more households).

The difference between these two ranges of outcomes for projected household change is greater than one would expect, given the similarity, noted before, for the population projections. One reason may be the use, in the HNDA projections, of 2006 values for the proportions of people living in Communal Establishments. NRS have updated these proportions in their 2008-base projections. Another reason is that NRS constrain the results for individual Council areas to a Scotland-wide total, which has reduced projected household figures for Council areas in the GCV area.

The household projections for the GCV Structure Plan Alteration 2006 showed a relatively high rate of annual household growth: 7,611 per year in 2008-2016 (see Appendix Table A11). This higher rate of growth is partly due to the use of a different set of projected headship rates (derived from 1991 and 2001 Census data for a different breakdown of household types).

Table 5. - Household Change

	households 2008	households 2025	change 2008-2025	annual 2008-2016	annual 2016-2020	annual 2020-2025
Projection 8 GCV Council areas						
lower migration (A)	804,708	901,052	96,344	6,276	5,495	4,830
planning scenario (C)	804,708	918,408	113,700	6,805	6,576	6,591
Projection part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park						
NRS - Principal	970	910	-60	-5	-3	-2
Projection SDP area						
lower migration (A)	803,738	900,142	96,404	6,281	5,498	4,832
planning scenario (C)	803,738	917,498	113,760	6,810	6,579	6,593
NRS - Low Migration	794,440	859,220	64,780	4,618	3,743	2,574
NRS - Principal	794,440	882,070	87,630	5,815	5,163	4,092
NRS - High Migration	794,440	898,810	104,370	6,588	6,290	5,302

Population ageing will result in large increases in the number of households “headed” by a person age 60+ and in very limited growth or reductions in the number of households “headed” by a younger person (see Table 6).

Table 6. - Annual Household Change by Age of Household Representative

	age 16-59			age 60+		
	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025	2008-2016	2016-2020	2020-2025
Projection 8 GCV Council areas						
lower migration (A)	3,438	438	-1,269	2,838	5,057	6,100
planning scenario (C)	3,922	1,409	306	2,882	5,168	6,285
Projection part of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park						
NRS - Principal	-5	-18	-4	6	8	2
Projection SDP area						
lower migration (A)	3,443	456	-1,265	2,832	5,049	6,098
planning scenario (C)	3,927	1,427	310	2,876	5,160	6,283
NRS - Low Migration	na	na	na	na	na	na
NRS - Principal	3,334	290	-1,566	2,483	4,878	5,654
NRS - High Migration	na	na	na	na	na	na

More detail on the household projection results is given in the Appendix, Tables A11 and A12.

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Table A1 - Net migration and other changes by Council area for 3 Health Board Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area in 1981-2008

	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV Structure Plan Area	Argyll and Bute	3 Health Board areas
1981/82	47	29	-8,386	-624	-2,624	-1,069	-2,191	-1,331	-16,149	112	-16,037
1982/83	85	-214	-8,494	-787	-1,618	-2,097	-2,097	-1,431	-16,653	841	-15,812
1983/84	-3	97	-6,591	-1,237	-2,391	-1,777	-1,653	-1,253	-14,808	636	-14,172
1984/85	-173	434	-7,916	-1,075	-3,011	-679	-2,294	-1,334	-16,048	564	-15,484
1985/86	-799	84	-6,001	-1,043	-3,817	-561	-1,864	-1,260	-15,261	-57	-15,318
1986/87	-298	431	-8,415	-1,005	-2,276	-1,932	-988	-966	-15,449	368	-15,081
1987/88	-784	1,225	-11,298	-1,349	-3,597	-1,355	-1,389	-715	-19,262	521	-18,741
1988/89	-571	676	-7,795	-1,028	-1,207	-151	-204	-1,258	-11,538	341	-11,197
1989/90	-353	519	-7,281	-905	-530	447	-272	-32	-8,407	-302	-8,709
1990/91	-659	-124	-1,699	-615	-2,815	-1,571	-980	-525	-8,988	53	-8,935
1991/92	-847	-22	-7,043	-512	-1976	-566	43	-386	-11,309	-1,835	-13,144
1992/93	-594	220	-4,849	-795	-2012	-67	177	-29	-7,949	-304	-8,253
1993/94	-7	-107	-3,402	-376	-834	109	913	-277	-3,981	988	-2,993
1994/95	66	657	-7,368	-551	-870	922	-547	-1002	-8,693	227	-8,466
1995/96	-817	-227	-3,770	-1,378	-1433	-72	-191	-475	-8,363	107	-8,256
1996/97	-104	308	-7,713	-421	-360	-718	-447	-61	-9,516	293	-9,223
1997/98	-424	195	-2,830	-370	-862	-578	-1047	-244	-6,160	332	-5,828
1998/99	-482	86	-2,445	-363	-547	-778	-661	-380	-5,570	347	-5,223
1999/00	-19	413	-4,516	-383	-901	-545	-170	-344	-6,465	-163	-6,628
2000/01	-385	264	2,695	-240	-557	-767	197	-453	754	553	1,307
2001/02	-949	150	-214	-186	-97	-668	14	-281	-2,231	158	-2,073
2002/03	-246	19	982	-295	262	-611	1158	-293	976	678	1,654
2003/04	-340	-61	1,343	-339	521	-195	2500	-193	3,236	239	3,475
2004/05	-518	-84	1,626	-169	150	-484	981	-405	1,097	64	1,161
2005/06	-485	-361	2,169	-403	-35	-272	1249	-107	1,755	819	2,574
2006/07	-484	-43	1,414	-317	347	60	1675	-95	2,557	297	2,854
2007/08	-118	-72	1,903	-189	212	142	428	-147	2,159	-514	1,645

Source: National Records of Scotland - CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

Note 1: Other changes include asylum seekers and movements of prisoners and armed forces

Note 2: The 3 Health Board areas are: Argyll and Clyde, Greater Glasgow and Lanarkshire

Chart 1 - Net Migration Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area 1981-2008

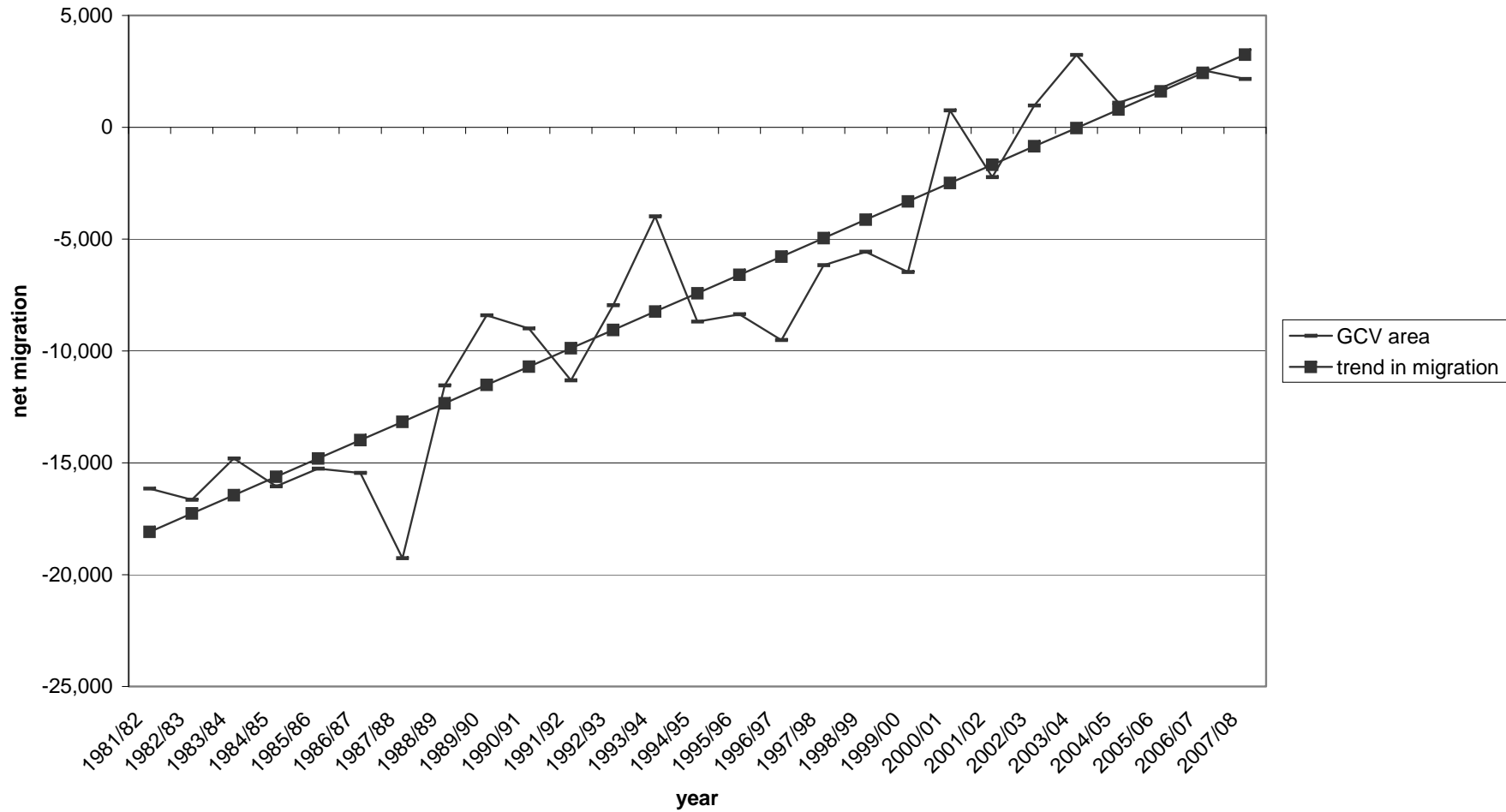


Table A2.1 - Net Migration by Component for 3 Health Board Areas in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area in 1981-2008

Year	net migration with rest of Scotland	Net migration with rest of UK	Armed Forces	Net migration within UK (source: NHSCR)	Derived estimate of net international migration	Total migration 3 Health Board areas
1981/82	-5,637	-4,503	216	-9,924	-6,113	-16,037
1982/83	-6,133	-5,805	-48	-11,986	-3,826	-15,812
1983/84	-5,646	-7,572	3	-13,215	-957	-14,172
1984/85	-5,406	-8,927	-158	-14,491	-993	-15,484
1985/86	-4,997	-7,653	-106	-12,756	-2,562	-15,318
1986/87	-5,238	-8,187	-216	-13,641	-1,440	-15,081
1987/88	-4,617	-9,425	-385	-14,427	-4,314	-18,741
1988/89	-945	-5,719	-584	-7,248	-3,949	-11,197
1989/90	-6,337	-3,111	-627	-10,075	1,366	-8,709
1990/91	-2,017	1,426	-94	-685	-8,250	-8,935
1991/92	-4,355	-1,001	261	-5,095	-8,049	-13,144
1992/93	-3,865	-894	335	-4,424	-3,829	-8,253
1993/94	-3,093	-206	426	-2,873	-120	-2,993
1994/95	-2,697	-2,382	418	-4,661	-3,805	-8,466
1995/96	-1,859	-3,556	284	-5,131	-3,125	-8,256
1996/97	-3,391	-4,226	214	-7,403	-1,820	-9,223
1997/98	-1,744	-1,890	0	-3,634	-2,194	-5,828
1998/99	-2,185	-2,291	-81	-4,557	-666	-5,223
1999/00	-2,028	-4,077	56	-6,049	-579	-6,628
2000/01	-1,575	-1,075	157	-2,493	3,800	1,307
2001/02	-2,466	-1,204	23	-3,647	1,574	-2,073
2002/03	-2,780	-1,198	40	-3,938	5,592	1,654
2003/04	-2,697	891	161	-1,645	5,120	3,475
2004/05	-2,911	751	263	-1,897	3,058	1,161
2005/06	-1,857	-136	159	-1,834	4,408	2,574
2006/07	-1,950	696	245	-1,009	3,863	2,854
2007/08	-1,610	1,785	179	354	1,291	1,645

Table A2.2 - Trend coefficients by component for different base periods

Base period	1981-2008	1991-2008
Rest Scotland	154	96
Rest UK	320	194
Armed forces	14	-11
Within UK	488	279
International	330	631
Total	818	910

Trend coefficients have been derived by regression analysis against time (year = 1, 2, 3, ... etc.) for the variables in Table A2.1

Source: National Records of Scotland - CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

Tables: Movements of patient registration at the National Health Service Central Register (as available in early 2009)

Information now available on the NRS website shows some small differences, probably due to revision of estimates by NRS

Chart 2 - Net Migration within UK for Three Health Board areas 1981-2008

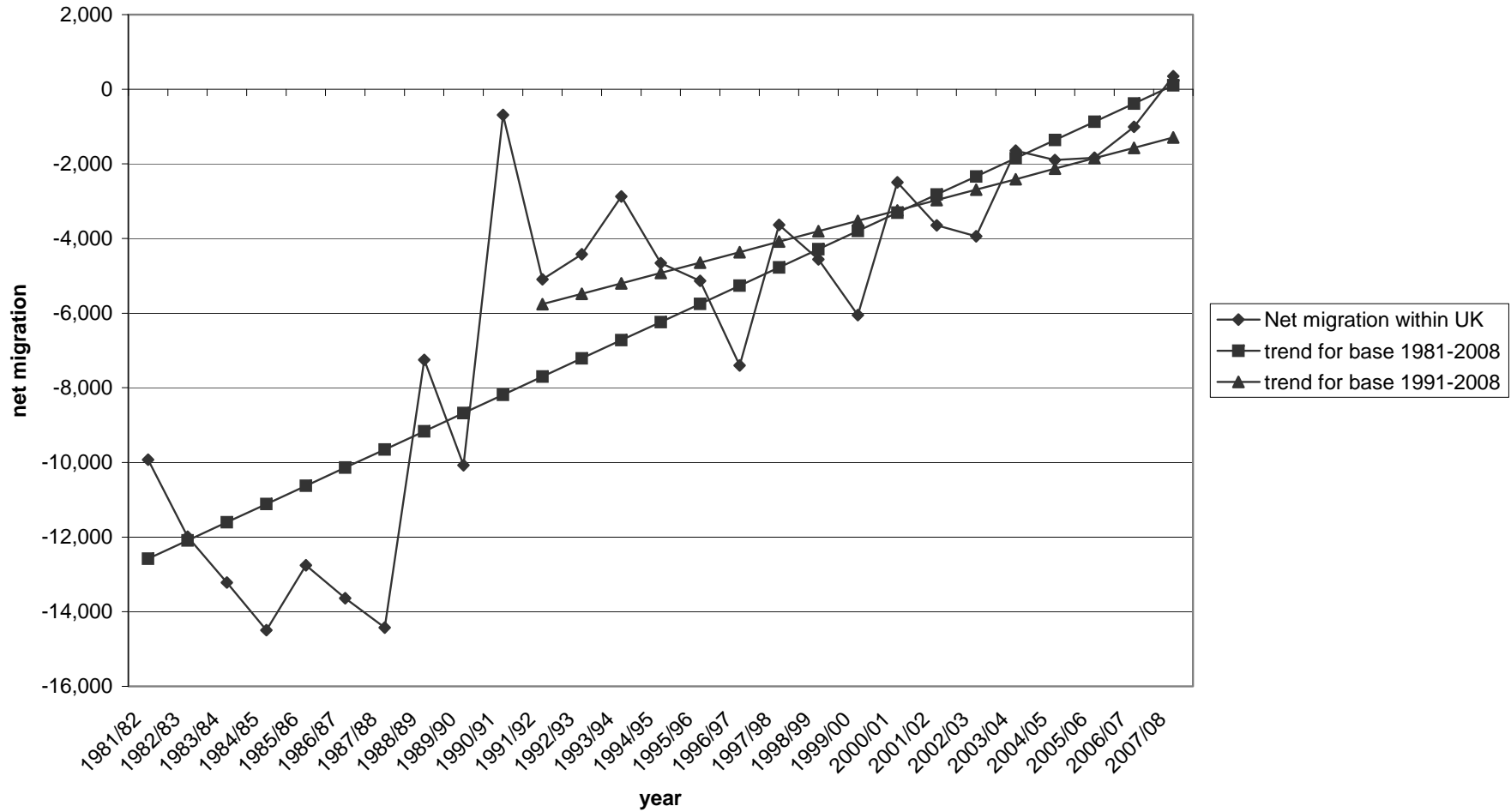


Table A3.1 - Net Migration (excluding asylum seekers) for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area and Rest of Scotland in 2001-2008

Year	Scotland	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area	Rest of Scotland
2001/02	-6,992	-5,888	-1,104
2002/03	5,929	-2,224	8,153
2003/04	22,712	936	21,776
2004/05	16,579	-1,003	17,582
2005/06	20,595	-45	20,640
2006/07	25,524	1,857	23,667
2007/08	19,353	1,159	18,194
averages			
2001-06	11,765	-1,645	13,409
2003-08	20,953	581	20,372

Source:
National Records of Scotland
CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

Table A3.2 - Derivation of migration assumptions HNDA projection

NRS 2006-base long term migration assumptions Principal Projection				NRS 2006-base long term migration assumptions High Migration Variant			
	Scotland	GCV area	Rest of Scotland		Scotland	GCV area	Rest of Scotland
net migration	8,500	-1,950	10,450	net migration	17,000	150	16,850
asylum seekers	600	600	0	asylum seekers	600	600	0
net migration adjusted	7,900	-2,550	10,450	net migration adjusted	16,400	-450	16,850
average 2001-06	11,765	-1,645	13,409	average 2001-06	11,765	-1,645	13,409
difference	-3,865	-905	-2,959	difference	4,635	1,195	3,441
NRS 2008-base long term migration assumptions Principal Projection with estimated split GCV area/Rest of Scotland				NRS 2008-base long term migration assumptions High Migration Variant with estimated split GCV area/Rest of Scotland			
	Scotland	GCV area	Rest of Scotland		Scotland	GCV area	Rest of Scotland
net migration	12,000	-1,056	13,056	net migration	20,500	1,044	19,456
asylum seekers	600	600	0	asylum seekers	600	600	0
net migration adjusted	11,400	-1,656	13,056	net migration adjusted	19,900	444	19,456
average 2003-08	20,953	581	20,372	average 2003-08	20,953	581	20,372
difference	-9,553	-2,237	-7,316	difference	-1,053	-137	-916

Table A4 - Derivation of Net Migration Assumptions by Council Area

	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV Area
1991/92	-847	-22	-7,043	-512	-1976	-566	43	-386	-11,309
1992/93	-594	220	-4,849	-795	-2012	-67	177	-29	-7,949
1993/94	-7	-107	-3,402	-376	-834	109	913	-277	-3,981
1994/95	66	657	-7,368	-551	-870	922	-547	-1002	-8,693
1995/96	-817	-227	-3,770	-1,378	-1433	-72	-191	-475	-8,363
1996/97	-104	308	-7,713	-421	-360	-718	-447	-61	-9,516
1997/98	-424	195	-2,830	-370	-862	-578	-1047	-244	-6,160
1998/99	-482	86	-2,445	-363	-547	-778	-661	-380	-5,570
1999/00	-19	413	-4,516	-383	-901	-545	-170	-344	-6,465
2000/01	-385	264	-2,810	-240	-557	-767	197	-453	-4,751
2001/02	-949	150	-3,871	-186	-97	-668	14	-281	-5,888
2002/03	-246	19	-2,218	-295	262	-611	1158	-293	-2,224
2003/04	-340	-61	-957	-339	521	-195	2500	-193	936
2004/05	-518	-84	-474	-169	150	-484	981	-405	-1,003
2005/06	-485	-361	369	-403	-35	-272	1249	-107	-45
2006/07	-484	-43	714	-317	347	60	1675	-95	1,857
2007/08	-118	-72	903	-189	212	142	428	-147	1,159
migration assumptions									
lower migration scenario (A)									
population 2008	104,720	89,220	584,240	80,780	325,520	169,800	310,090	90,940	1,755,310
aver. mig. 1998-08	-403	31	-931	-288	-65	-412	737	-270	-1,599
migration assumption by Council area									
scenario A	-370	59	-747	-263	37	-359	834	-241	-1,050
planning scenario (C)									
longer term migration assumption NRS (2006-base)									
principal	-550	-100	-1,300	-300	50	-500	1,050	-300	-1,950
high migration	-450	0	-200	-250	250	-350	1,350	-200	150
difference	100	100	1,100	50	200	150	300	100	2,100
migration assumption by Council area for years 2008-2018									
scenario C	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050

Table A5 - Net migration assumptions by Council area for Scenarios A and C - after adjustment for initial years

	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV Area
net migration lower migration scenario (A)									
2008/09	-354	59	250	-263	37	-297	896	-179	150
2009/10	-337	59	586	-263	37	-259	901	-174	550
2010/11	-337	59	240	-263	37	-260	900	-175	200
2011/12	-370	59	13	-263	37	-264	882	-194	-100
2012/13	-370	59	-555	-263	37	-340	853	-222	-800
2013/14	-370	59	-664	-263	37	-342	834	-241	-950
2014-2025	-370	59	-747	-263	37	-359	834	-241	-1,050
net migration planning scenario (C)									
2008/09	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2009/10	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2010/11	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2011/12	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2012/13	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2013/14	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2014/15	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2015/16	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2016/17	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2017/18	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
2018/19	-253	173	446	-200	289	-182	1,183	-127	1,329
2019/20	-237	187	539	-187	340	-155	1,233	-112	1,608
2020/21	-220	202	632	-174	392	-128	1,282	-98	1,888
2021/22	-203	216	724	-162	444	-101	1,331	-83	2,166
2022/23	-187	230	817	-149	496	-74	1,380	-69	2,444
2023/24	-170	244	910	-136	547	-47	1,430	-54	2,724
2024/25	-153	258	1,003	-123	599	-20	1,479	-40	3,003

Table A6 - Comparison NRS and SDP migration assumptions with assumptions 2006 Plan

	East Dunbarton- shire	East Renfrew- shire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrew- shire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbarton- shire	GCV Area
Migration assumptions for 2006 Plan									
2008/09	-29	160	-672	-39	-52	-27	158	-27	-528
2009/10	-5	180	-145	-21	19	11	225	-7	257
2010/11	18	200	-17	-2	90	49	291	14	643
2011/12	42	219	110	16	161	87	358	34	1,027
2012/13	66	239	237	35	231	125	424	55	1,412
2013/14	89	259	364	53	302	163	491	75	1,796
2014/15	113	279	492	72	373	200	558	96	2,183
2015/16	137	298	619	90	444	238	624	116	2,566
2016/17	160	318	747	109	515	276	691	137	2,953
2017/18	184	338	874	127	586	314	758	157	3,338
annual average 2008-2018									
2006 Plan	78	249	261	44	267	144	458	65	1,565
NRS									
principal projection	-545	-120	-995	-305	45	-465	1,070	-280	-1,595
high migration variant	-445	-45	205	-255	230	-330	1,355	-180	535
SDP									
lower migration (A)	-362	59	-312	-263	37	-320	860	-215	-515
planning scenario (C)	-270	159	353	-213	237	-209	1,134	-141	1,050
difference with 2006 Plan									
NRS									
principal projection	-623	-369	-1,256	-349	-222	-609	612	-345	-3,160
high migration variant	-523	-294	-56	-299	-37	-474	897	-245	-1,030
SDP									
lower migration (A)	-439	-190	-573	-307	-230	-463	402	-280	-2,080
planning scenario (C)	-348	-90	92	-257	-30	-353	676	-206	-515

Table A7 - Population Projections Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Council area

Lower migration scenario (A)									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	1,755,310	104,720	89,220	584,240	80,780	325,520	169,800	310,090	90,940
2016	1,769,690	102,043	90,618	591,298	77,754	331,727	167,801	318,947	89,502
2020	1,775,276	100,594	91,597	593,850	76,222	334,489	166,627	323,155	88,742
2025	1,778,181	98,488	92,974	595,415	74,038	337,131	164,793	327,815	87,527
annual change									
2008-2016	1,798	-335	175	882	-378	776	-250	1,107	-180
2016-2020	1,397	-362	245	638	-383	691	-294	1,052	-190
2020-2025	581	-421	275	313	-437	528	-367	932	-243
Planning scenario (C)									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	1,755,310	104,720	89,220	584,240	80,780	325,520	169,800	310,090	90,940
2016	1,782,088	102,823	91,501	596,036	78,213	333,452	168,671	321,250	90,142
2020	1,798,519	101,914	93,042	603,933	77,000	337,321	168,298	327,053	89,958
2025	1,822,048	100,869	95,482	614,795	75,510	342,563	168,112	334,868	89,849
annual change									
2008-2016	3,347	-237	285	1,475	-321	992	-141	1,395	-100
2016-2020	4,108	-227	385	1,974	-303	967	-93	1,451	-46
2020-2025	4,706	-209	488	2,172	-298	1,048	-37	1,563	-22
GCV Structure Plan Alteration 2006									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	1,734,944	105,832	90,324	570,111	80,744	322,648	169,427	304,893	90,965
2016	1,741,084	105,748	92,060	575,785	78,817	324,736	168,444	304,839	90,655
2018	1,747,684	106,044	92,724	579,611	78,571	325,937	168,579	305,358	90,860
annual change									
2008-2016	768	-11	217	709	-241	261	-123	-7	-39
2016-2018	3,300	148	332	1,913	-123	601	68	260	103

Table A8.1 - Population Projection Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Component - HNDA lower migration scenario (A)

year	population at start	births	deaths	natural change	net migration	total change	population at end
2008-09	1,755,310	21,166	19,402	1,764	136	1,900	1,757,210
2009-10	1,757,210	20,740	18,791	1,949	547	2,496	1,759,706
2010-11	1,759,706	20,565	18,536	2,030	220	2,250	1,761,956
2011-12	1,761,956	20,443	18,302	2,141	-89	2,052	1,764,008
2012-13	1,764,008	20,353	18,108	2,245	-835	1,410	1,765,418
2013-14	1,765,418	20,280	17,943	2,337	-952	1,385	1,766,803
2014-15	1,766,803	20,251	17,814	2,436	-1,031	1,405	1,768,208
2015-16	1,768,208	20,238	17,711	2,527	-1,045	1,482	1,769,690
2016-17	1,769,690	20,192	17,641	2,551	-1,047	1,504	1,771,194
2017-18	1,771,194	20,108	17,588	2,521	-1,052	1,469	1,772,663
2018-19	1,772,663	19,991	17,556	2,435	-1,064	1,371	1,774,034
2019-20	1,774,034	19,846	17,549	2,297	-1,055	1,242	1,775,276
2020-21	1,775,276	19,678	17,566	2,112	-1,034	1,078	1,776,354
2021-22	1,776,354	19,499	17,606	1,892	-1,064	828	1,777,182
2022-23	1,777,182	19,311	17,660	1,650	-1,017	633	1,777,815
2023-24	1,777,815	19,117	17,731	1,386	-1,073	313	1,778,128
2024-25	1,778,128	18,927	17,823	1,105	-1,052	53	1,778,181

	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
annual total change									
2008-2016	1,798	-335	175	882	-378	776	-250	1,107	-180
2016-2020	1,397	-362	245	638	-383	691	-294	1,052	-190
2020-2025	581	-421	275	313	-437	528	-367	932	-243
annual natural change									
2008-2016	2,178	25	116	1,085	-115	739	59	241	28
2016-2020	2,451	9	187	1,384	-118	653	68	217	52
2020-2025	1,629	-53	216	1,062	-176	491	-8	98	-2
annual net migration									
2008-2016	-381	-360	59	-203	-263	37	-309	866	-208
2016-2020	-1,054	-371	58	-746	-265	38	-361	835	-242
2020-2025	-1,048	-369	60	-749	-261	37	-358	834	-241

Table A8.2 Population Projection Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Component - HNDA planning scenario (C)

year	population at start	births	deaths	natural change	net migration	total change	population at end
2008-09	1,755,310	21,166	19,402	1,764	1,054	2,818	1,758,128
2009-10	1,758,128	20,775	18,793	1,981	1,036	3,017	1,761,145
2010-11	1,761,145	20,625	18,537	2,087	1,088	3,175	1,764,320
2011-12	1,764,320	20,534	18,308	2,226	1,014	3,240	1,767,560
2012-13	1,767,560	20,483	18,116	2,367	1,058	3,425	1,770,985
2013-14	1,770,985	20,465	17,958	2,508	1,064	3,572	1,774,557
2014-15	1,774,557	20,493	17,836	2,657	1,039	3,696	1,778,253
2015-16	1,778,253	20,540	17,740	2,800	1,035	3,835	1,782,088
2016-17	1,782,088	20,552	17,677	2,875	1,060	3,935	1,786,023
2017-18	1,786,023	20,523	17,631	2,892	1,070	3,962	1,789,985
2018-19	1,789,985	20,459	17,606	2,853	1,302	4,155	1,794,140
2019-20	1,794,140	20,371	17,608	2,764	1,615	4,379	1,798,519
2020-21	1,798,519	20,264	17,634	2,629	1,878	4,507	1,803,026
2021-22	1,803,026	20,148	17,685	2,463	2,182	4,645	1,807,671
2022-23	1,807,671	20,027	17,751	2,276	2,444	4,720	1,812,391
2023-24	1,812,391	19,905	17,834	2,071	2,729	4,800	1,817,191
2024-25	1,817,191	19,790	17,941	1,849	3,008	4,857	1,822,048

	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
annual total change									
2008-2016	3,347	-237	285	1,475	-321	992	-141	1,395	-100
2016-2020	4,108	-227	385	1,974	-303	967	-93	1,451	-46
2020-2025	4,706	-209	488	2,172	-298	1,048	-37	1,563	-22
annual natural change									
2008-2016	2,299	33	127	1,121	-108	755	68	263	40
2016-2020	2,846	29	215	1,553	-99	692	95	275	86
2020-2025	2,258	-22	257	1,355	-150	550	37	184	47
annual net migration									
2008-2016	1,049	-270	158	354	-213	237	-209	1,132	-140
2016-2020	1,262	-256	170	422	-204	275	-188	1,175	-132
2020-2025	2,448	-187	231	817	-148	499	-74	1,379	-69

Table A8.3 Population Projection Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Component - 2006 Structure Plan Alteration

year	population at start	births	deaths	natural change	net migration	total change	population at end
2008-09	1,734,944	18,010	18,997	-987	-530	-1,517	1,733,427
2009-10	1,733,427	18,060	18,857	-797	257	-540	1,732,887
2010-11	1,732,887	18,151	18,753	-602	643	41	1,732,928
2011-12	1,732,928	18,254	18,699	-445	1,028	583	1,733,511
2012-13	1,733,511	18,353	18,654	-301	1,412	1,111	1,734,622
2013-14	1,734,622	18,448	18,618	-170	1,798	1,628	1,736,250
2014-15	1,736,250	18,579	18,613	-34	2,183	2,149	1,738,399
2015-16	1,738,399	18,726	18,608	118	2,567	2,685	1,741,084
2016-17	1,741,084	18,821	18,658	163	2,953	3,116	1,744,200
2017-18	1,744,200	18,867	18,722	145	3,339	3,484	1,747,684

	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
annual total change									
2008-2016	768	-11	217	709	-241	261	-123	-7	-39
2016-2018	3,300	148	332	1,913	-123	601	68	260	103
annual natural change									
2008-2016	-402	-64	-12	586	-266	65	-229	-398	-83
2016-2018	154	-24	4	1,103	-241	50	-228	-465	-45
annual net migration									
2008-2016	1,170	54	229	124	26	196	106	391	45
2016-2018	3,146	172	328	811	118	551	295	725	147

Table A9 - Population Projections Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Age

lower migration scenario (A)							
YEAR	total	0 to 15	16 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+
2008	1,755,310	315,002	345,578	369,575	356,558	244,304	124,293
2016	1,769,690	311,393	323,306	348,797	381,763	264,269	140,162
2020	1,775,276	314,967	304,436	356,926	363,095	284,921	150,931
2025	1,778,181	309,168	293,185	365,430	328,871	308,246	173,281
annual change							
2008-2016	1,798	-451	-2,784	-2,597	3,151	2,496	1,984
2016-2020	1,397	894	-4,718	2,032	-4,667	5,163	2,692
2020-2025	581	-1,160	-2,250	1,701	-6,845	4,665	4,470
planning scenario (C)							
YEAR	total	0 to 15	16 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+
2008	1,755,310	315,002	345,578	369,575	356,558	244,304	124,293
2016	1,782,088	313,425	326,953	353,680	383,007	264,730	140,293
2020	1,798,519	319,575	310,063	366,097	365,691	285,888	151,205
2025	1,822,048	318,931	302,449	381,795	334,712	310,230	173,931
annual change							
2008-2016	3,347	-197	-2,328	-1,987	3,306	2,553	2,000
2016-2020	4,108	1,538	-4,223	3,104	-4,329	5,290	2,728
2020-2025	4,706	-129	-1,523	3,140	-6,196	4,868	4,545
GCV Structure Plan Alteration 2006							
YEAR	GCV	0 to 15	16 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 74	75+
2008	1,734,944	306,179	336,790	366,314	355,870	246,099	123,692
2016	1,741,084	290,890	316,119	344,047	384,515	266,498	139,015
2018	1,747,681	292,426	307,291	348,375	379,897	276,330	143,362
annual change							
2008-2016	768	-1,911	-2,584	-2,783	3,581	2,550	1,915
2016-2018	3,299	768	-4,414	2,164	-2,309	4,916	2,174

Table A10 - Estimated Annual Changes by Household Type 2001-2008

	1 adult	2 adults	3+ adults	1 adult with child(ren)	2+ adults with child(ren)	total households
East Dunbartonshire						
based on headship rates	229	154	-37	28	-258	116
based on SHS data	108	311	-31	68	-340	116
difference	-121	157	6	40	-82	0
East Renfrewshire						
based on headship rates	160	102	-31	32	-155	107
based on SHS data	250	-155	73	-60	0	107
difference	90	-258	104	-92	155	0
Glasgow City						
based on headship rates	1,822	-260	-144	520	-686	1,253
based on SHS data	174	1,036	963	-726	-193	1,253
difference	-1,649	1,296	1,107	-1,246	493	0
Inverclyde						
based on headship rates	213	26	-52	22	-195	14
based on SHS data	106	19	-43	-75	6	14
difference	-107	-6	10	-97	201	0
North Lanarkshire						
based on headship rates	1,176	520	-130	306	-528	1,343
based on SHS data	723	890	-122	113	-262	1,343
difference	-452	370	8	-193	266	0
Renfrewshire						
based on headship rates	508	151	-106	86	-320	319
based on SHS data	534	-99	-38	-159	80	319
difference	26	-250	68	-245	400	0
South Lanarkshire						
based on headship rates	1,163	608	-87	277	-374	1,587
based on SHS data	848	784	168	-122	-91	1,587
difference	-315	176	255	-399	283	0
West Dunbartonshire						
based on headship rates	295	65	-56	38	-180	163
based on SHS data	217	-58	196	-33	-160	163
difference	-78	-123	252	-71	19	0
Glasgow and Clyde Valley						
based on headship rates	5,567	1,365	-644	1,310	-2,696	4,902
based on SHS data	2,961	2,728	1,167	-994	-961	4,902
difference	-2,606	1,363	1,811	-2,303	1,736	0

Table A11 - Household Projections Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Council area

Lower migration scenario (A)									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	804,709	43,227	35,988	284,533	37,156	143,715	79,037	138,354	42,699
2016	854,917	44,065	37,349	307,175	37,632	154,186	81,077	149,154	44,279
2020	876,897	44,381	38,159	316,360	37,696	159,025	81,883	154,394	44,999
2025	901,048	44,693	39,192	326,281	37,560	164,655	82,554	160,467	45,646
annual change									
2008-2016	6,276	105	170	2,830	60	1,309	255	1,350	198
2016-2020	5,495	79	203	2,296	16	1,210	202	1,310	180
2020-2025	4,830	62	207	1,984	-27	1,126	134	1,215	129
Planning scenario (C)									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	804,709	43,227	35,988	284,533	37,156	143,715	79,037	138,354	42,699
2016	859,147	44,607	37,789	304,798	37,846	155,806	81,912	151,581	44,808
2020	885,452	45,260	38,872	314,085	38,055	161,615	83,314	158,332	45,919
2025	918,408	46,149	40,377	325,398	38,231	169,057	85,036	166,915	47,245
annual change									
2008-2016	6,805	173	225	2,533	86	1,511	359	1,653	264
2016-2020	6,576	163	271	2,322	52	1,452	351	1,688	278
2020-2025	6,591	178	301	2,263	35	1,488	344	1,717	265
GCV Structure Plan Alteration 2006									
YEAR	Glasgow and Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	North Lanarkshire	Renfrewshire	South Lanarkshire	West Dunbartonshire
2008	808,635	43,551	36,812	288,137	38,117	143,686	79,187	136,578	42,567
2016	869,521	46,194	39,530	313,365	39,776	155,367	83,256	146,624	45,409
2018	885,508	46,916	40,239	320,050	40,150	158,447	84,316	149,185	46,205
annual change									
2008-2016	7,611	330	340	3,154	207	1,460	509	1,256	355
2016-2018	7,994	361	355	3,343	187	1,540	530	1,281	398

Table A12 - Household Projections Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area by Household Type and by Age of Representative

Lower migration scenario (A)		one adult	two+ adults	one adult and child(ren)	two+ adults and child(ren)	age 16-29	age 30-44	age 45-59	age 60-74	age 75+
YEAR	Total									
2008	804,709	305,517	284,696	68,721	145,775	102,942	228,169	222,231	159,594	91,773
2016	854,918	358,093	293,283	78,773	124,769	104,858	228,595	247,395	171,142	102,928
2020	876,899	382,088	294,812	83,701	116,298	102,823	240,095	239,682	183,628	110,671
2025	901,052	410,370	294,123	89,470	107,089	101,166	252,689	222,400	197,939	126,858
annual change										
2008-2016	6,276	6,572	1,073	1,257	-2,626	240	53	3,146	1,444	1,394
2016-2020	5,495	5,999	382	1,232	-2,118	-509	2,875	-1,928	3,122	1,936
2020-2025	4,831	5,656	-138	1,154	-1,842	-331	2,519	-3,456	2,862	3,237
Planning scenario (C)		one adult	two+ adults	one adult and child(ren)	two+ adults and child(ren)	age 16-29	age 30-44	age 45-59	age 60-74	age 75+
YEAR	Total									
2008	804,709	305,517	284,696	68,721	145,775	102,942	228,169	222,231	159,594	91,773
2016	859,147	359,174	294,624	79,422	125,927	105,887	230,978	247,856	171,404	103,022
2020	885,452	384,730	297,362	85,037	118,323	104,537	244,997	240,821	184,155	110,942
2025	918,408	416,564	298,975	92,234	110,635	104,176	262,372	225,338	198,979	127,543
annual change										
2008-2016	6,805	6,707	1,241	1,338	-2,481	368	351	3,203	1,476	1,406
2016-2020	6,576	6,389	685	1,404	-1,901	-338	3,505	-1,759	3,188	1,980
2020-2025	6,591	6,367	323	1,439	-1,538	-72	3,475	-3,097	2,965	3,320



GLASGOW *and*
the CLYDE VALLEY
strategic development
planning authority

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